

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 45

The World Vindicated as a Field of Work

BY DR. JOHN BASCOM.

The economist, stubbornly determined to unite good and evil in the world as natural and inseparable agents in human affairs, will affirm that men are too many; that the law of increasing returns only applies to a few favorably situated. On the other hand we believe it to apply ever more perfectly as men increase in numbers, provided always that they be men, full of understanding and joint life. This law, like other laws which touch human action, calls for wisdom in its use. Its limitations are governed by the same reason that shape the law itself. It is a law of intelligent and concurrent action, not one of negligent and conflicting action. Men oftentimes are too ignorant and careless for the circumstances in which they are placed, and then their mistakes may be the more fatal because of their numbers. Even then every industrious man is hopeful in the measure of his industry. Prosperity is a problem propounded to intelligence, and intelligence calls for many agents. Growth in numbers, with no corresponding growth in insight, is often productive of good, so inherent and irresistible is the vital force among men. Growth accompanied with even a moderate share of wisdom and good will, ever shows itself potent for good in human affairs. Let the wisdom and good will—and are not wisdom and good will the deepest, most normal impulses among men?—keep pace with an increase of numbers, and there comes a prosperity which has no limit. Many hands make light work.

Civilization is the result of numbers and increases numbers. The population of England is many fold greater than in the years of barbarism and of incipient civilization. This larger population, in spite of the evils which have been allowed to develop with it, enjoys far more comfort than fell to the earlier period. There is no tendency to a decrease in the general welfare, but a manifest tendency to increase. The causes operative in human society are complex and partially in conflict. While some of these causes push men onward, others retard them. We must study events understandingly; it is plain that civilization, with all its deficiencies, profits immensely by the multiplicity of occupations, the multiplicity of men, and at every stage is ready for another increase.

Large cities give more uniform employment than does country life or village life. Anything that has value can be sold in the city. Supply and demand are both large, and meet each other at many points. The most common things and the most unusual things change hands freely. Labor, in every variety, finds a comparatively firm market. The exceptions to the assertion arise chiefly from the vices which go with city life.

The best workmen meet with most regular em-

ployment and with the largest wages. They are also the cheapest laborers. Productive power and recompense keep company with each other by virtue of natural affinity, in spite of the many efforts to force them apart. This concurrence, conspicuous now, would be far more conspicuous if productive power were allowed free development, with no interference of narrow, personal interests. In spite of what is said of cheap labor as giving advantage to this or that country, this or that manufacture, the rule remains that the most efficient labor is the best rewarded and the cheapest. The price of labor is not easily forced up, and the quality which carries it up must be obviously equal to or somewhat in excess of the advanced claim. England and America express their superior productive power in the skill of their workmen, and this skill is their chief asset. The power and the skill have grown together.

Machinery has increased production both rapidly and extendedly, and yet, at the same time, the amount and price of labor have gone up. There can be no doubt about this general tendency, though the introduction of machinery has at times, in a limited area, depressed labor. The additional production has, however, increased consumption, till more labor is employed with machinery than was employed without it. Greater efficiency, whatever the immediate disturbance, ultimately vindicates itself as an element in growth. Intelligent adaptation is called for, but this being furnished, the march of progress is renewed. Whatever the perversions, whatever the set-backs, it still remains true, that the largest population, the most skilful workmen and the use of machinery give the most national prosperity, and spread that prosperity more widely among all classes. No movement among men is so good that it is not capable of perversion, a perversion which may disguise the facts and mislead those who are willing to be misled, and yet, to the intelligent, only renews the claim for wisdom.

The very nature of the forces at work in social growth lead to the same conclusion. The more one produces the more he will consume. By his own production he gives rise to a demand for production in others. Production and consumption are correlatives. Production is checked by diminished consumption, and consumption is the concomitant stimulus of production. When we produce little we can consume but little, and begin to be counted out in the interchange of products. A prosperous community shows its prosperity in abundant production and generous consumption. There is no necessary and natural check to this relation, but the reverse rather. The two must proceed together

and sustain each other. Especially is this true of the masses of the community, in whom and through whom economic tendencies declare themselves. It is not the lavish expenditure of the few rich that controls production, but the large expenditure current with the millions. This is the ocean in which the tides rise and fall under cosmic forces.

There is no natural law, grounded in the nature of things, which necessitates poverty. The law of Malthus, so called, arises only as consequence of the perversion of the true relation between men in society. It expresses the manner in which society overthrows itself, not the manner in which it builds itself up. Intelligence, diligence and good will, all of which belong to men, are associated with ignorance, indolence and ill will, only as life is associated with death, not as a co-equal power, but as displacement and arrest. No nation goes backward except by want of response to the opportunities which come to it. Society has no other infirmity except imbecility and vice. If these prevail, they show their own nature, not the nature of society. That these failures are necessarily involved in human society is pure assumption. They are rather the obstacles which society is constantly overcoming. As civilization advances it drives them back, and in the measure in which they disappear a constructive and fortunate relation between man and man, class and class, takes their place.

The activities of men have not so much as approached the capacity of the world, much less exhausted it. So long as men grow in intelligence, they will grow in power. The inexhaustible inquiries which the world offers indicate its inexhaustible resources, and as in the case of electricity the latest gift may be the largest. We have partially failed hitherto because we have been like hungry dogs, who have so fought over what has first been thrown to them, as to destroy it and themselves also. Give the world a fair chance and it will vindicate itself as the home of man, the home of true men, who know the nature and the worth of the life they lead.

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court recently handed down a decision that the union label may be used on all stationery and printing done by the Boston municipal printing plant. The court dismissed a petition for a writ of mandamus brought by Albert W. Finlay and others against Thomas A. Whalen, Superintendent of the municipal plant, and the city of Boston, for the purpose of preventing the union label being placed on stationery and printing used by the city. Finlay is the manager of the "rat" printing establishment owned by George H. Ellis, former President of the United Typothetae of America.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held December 20, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice President Vera in the chair. On roll call, President Alexander was noted absent. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Butcher Workmen's Union No. 115, Arthur O'Neil, Wm. H. Batterston, vice Geo. Johnson and Louis Noonan. Delegates seated. From Boiler Makers Lodge No. 25, Bros. Edw. McDonnell, Jos. O'Farrell and Jas. Pike; moved and seconded that action upon credentials be postponed and No. 25 be requested to make peace with the Iron Trades Council; carried.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From Electrical Workers' Union No. 537, thanking the Council for its good offices in the Ocean Shore Railroad matter. From the Asiatic Exclusion League—Giving list of unions not affiliated and not in good standing. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Barber Shop Porters, requesting the declaration of boycott on shop at 38 East street.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Pavers—Business dull; firm of Flynn & Tracy employing non-union men. Stereotypers—Strike still on in Schmidt Label and Lithograph Co. Barber Shop Porters—Still attempting to unionize shop at 38 East street. Boiler Makers No. 205—Business good. Barbers—Business dull; boycott still on shop of J. F. Brown, 16 Market street. Upholsterers—Business fair; again call attention to boycott on McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co. Machinists—Business dull; request unionists working in print shops, etc., to demand card of any machinist coming to work therein. Electrical Workers—Make same request as machinists relative to men installing telephones in houses. Waiters—Business dull; expect trouble with some restaurant keepers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Reported that it had appointed President Alexander and Bro. Tracy to attend the committee meeting of the Board of Supervisors relative to larger bond issue for new school houses; also instructed Secretary to investigate Pavers' complaint relative to Contractors Flynn & Tracy. Barber Shop Porters—Asked for boycott on shop at 38 East street and Secretary was instructed to investigate. In the matter of black-listing of telephone operators, committee instructed Secretary to secure the advice of an attorney upon the charge of black-listing. Report concurred in.

In the matter of Asiatics in the employ of M. J. Brandenstein & Co., coffee merchants, the Executive Committee was instructed to bring in a report at the next meeting of the Council.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—In relation to the protested credentials of Bros. McNesby and Leary of Lodge No. 205, I. B. of B. I. S. B., the Committee submitted the following recommendation:

"That in view of the fact that this Council has not officially received notice from the A. F. of L. relative to the suspension of the local whose delegates are now seated in the Council, that action upon the credentials of Bros. McNesby and Leary be held in abeyance pending the decision of the American Federation of Labor; and we further recommend that the Secretary be instructed to send a review of the case to President Gompers and request a decision upon it." Recommendation of the Committee concurred in.

Committee also reported on Laundry Workers' re-affiliation with International; moved that Council request Laundry Workers to call a special meeting and that a committee be appointed to appear at that meeting and address the Laundry Workers on the subject of re-affiliation with their International; carried. Chair appointed Bros. Walsh, Reardon, Alexander and Gallagher.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—On the question of unionizing McCann & Co., upholsterers' Secretary re-

ported that the firm was obdurate and would not consent to unionizing its factory. Upholsterers' Union gave notice that the matter would be brought up at the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Chair declared nominations open for member of the Executive Board. Bro. Jos. F. Moran was placed in nomination. Moved that nominations close; carried. Secretary was instructed to cast ballot and bro. Moran was declared duly elected. Secretary submitted engrossed resolutions for Miss L. Watson, former stenographer of the Council and, on motion, Secretary was instructed to have same framed; also others that the Council had ordered.

NEW BUSINESS—Bro. Weyand, International Vice-President of Boiler Makers, addressed the Council on the rejection of credentials of Lodge No. 25 of that organization; also in relation to Lodge No. 205. He contended that the rejection of credentials of No. 25 was illegal. Moved that we go into executive session. Carried. Council took up the question of dual locals and it was discussed at length. Moved that the Organizing Committee be instructed to meet jointly with the Executive Committee and that they look into the affairs of unions not affiliated with their Internationals, and submit a complete statement of facts in connection therewith. Carried. The joint committee was also instructed to investigate the matter of dual locals No. 205 of the Boiler Makers.

GOOD OF COUNCIL—Delegate Reardon donated large photograph of the delegates to the last convention of the A. F. of L. Moved that Council accept same and that Bro. Reardon be tendered a vote of thanks; carried. Secretary reported that he had been requested to sit as arbitrator by Mailers' Union No. 18 in the proceedings with the Publishers' Association and requested permission of the Council to comply. Moved that Secretary be permitted to arbitrate; carried.

RECEIPTS—Cooks' Union No. 44, \$14; Milkers, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$6; Steam Fitters, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Mailers No. 18, \$4; Brewery Workers, No. 7, \$10; Garment Workers, \$10; Rammermen, \$2; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$8; Soap Workers, \$8; Teamsters No. 85, \$20; Sail Makers, \$10; Coopers No. 131, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$4; Bartenders, \$10; Bakers No. 24, \$14; Photo Engravers, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Total—\$152.

EXPENSES—Secretary's salary, \$30; office postage, \$2.50; S. F. Call, subscription Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st, 75 cents; Brown & Power, stationery, 50 cents; stenographer's salary, \$20; L. De Cardona & Co., for engrossing resolutions, \$20; Total—\$73.75.

Adjourned at 11:40 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers:

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and publications of the Butterick Publishing Company.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

TOYS

Books
Games
Magic Lanterns
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Dolls and
Soldier Suits

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Hale's
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth.



SEE that the Barten-
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you wears one of these
Buttons. The color for
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STRICTLY ONE PRICE

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SAVE MONEY
BUY DIRECT
BE YOUR OWN AGENT

We will allow 10 per cent com-
mission to any person who will
bring in this ad. and buy a

NEW DOMESTIC DURING THIS MONTH

ALL MAKES of machines at VERY LOW PRICES.
CHEAP DROP HEAD MACHINES from \$16.50 to \$22.50.

J. W. EVANS, AGENT

Domestic Sewing Machine Co. 1658 O'Farrell, near Fillmore

BAKERS.

The following nominations for officers of Bakers' Union, No. 24, have been made, and will be voted upon on Saturday, January 4, 1908, at headquarters, 1791 Mission Street: President, Bob Fritch, S. K. Leman, Clyde Burton; Vice-President, Ernst Seligmann, Charles Krieger, Harry Griffin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Wright Dick Schwarting, Fred. Briscoe; Treasurer, Emil Eisold; Trustees, Paul Guderley, John Zipperle, Fred Seitz; Business Agent, Anton Wahl, Alois Rossmann, James Elower, Jack Harris, Wm. Stosch; For Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, the Allied Provision Trades Council and the Joint Executive Board (seven to be elected)—Wm. Wright, Dick Schwarting, S. K. Leman, Andrew Saunders, Ernst Seligmann, Anton Wahl, Ed. Hoffman, Wm. Stosch, Fred. Klinger; Sergeants-at-Arms, Albert Metz, Harry Griffin; Executive Board (nine to be elected)—Peter Narbe, Paul Guderley, Anton Wahl, Wm. Wright, Ed. Hoffman, Clyde Burton, Chas. Kreiger, John Woelfel, James Elower, James Cowles, Karl Stade, Ernst Seligmann, Bob. Fritch, Richard Seifert.

BEER BOTTLERS.

Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 293, has elected the following officers for the current term: President, Edward Horan; Vice-President, R. Bohr; Secretary and Business Agent, Joseph Guinee; Assistant Secretary, Frederick Mendler; Treasurer, Charles Hagarty; Executive Committee, F. Stenson, George Geitner, John Bush, R. G. Rock, W. E. Jury, Frederick Mendler, Joseph Guinee, Charles Hagarty, Edward Horan, Charles Imig, G. A. Wahl; Examining Committee, H. Damon, H. E. Meyer, G. A. Wahl; Delegates to Labor Council, Edward Horan, G. A. Wahl, Joseph Guinee; Delegates to Allied Provision Trades Council, George Geitner, Charles Hagarty, Joseph Guinee; Delegate to State Federation of Labor, Edward Horan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Louis Heim, Frank Hartwick and A. Koch.

COOKS.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has elected the following officers: William Schneider, President; J. McDonough, Vice-President; Frank Holt, Secretary (re-elected); Louis Alari, Treasurer; James Rustan, Business Agent; Stephen Drake, George Jones and George Brooks, Trustees; George Brooks, Sentinel; A. M. Kelly, Stephen Drake, Charles Erbacher, Henry Thiele, Charles Wagner and George Bilstadt, Executive Board; William Schneider, Stephen Drake and Carl Yager, Delegates to Joint Executive Board; Frank Holt, Joseph Bader and J. D. McDonough, Alternates to Joint Executive Board; A. M. Kelly, A. Balslow, O. T. N. Ledwith, Charles Fleishman, Morris Grossmann, George Brooks and Carl Yager, Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council.

BARBERS.

Journeyman Barbers' Union No. 148 has made the following nominations for the ensuing term: President, T. R. Creber and A. Gonzales; Vice-President, George Price; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Charles Koch and Frederick Smith; Business Agent, George Burgess, W. P. Currier and S. Roman; Recording Secretary, Joseph V. Ducoing, A. Thompson; Treasurer, A. Barthold; Guardian, H. W. Rosenberg; Guide, Simon Paulin; Finance Committee, J. D. Hester, J. Hirsch, A. Bowen, H. I. Henckel and J. A. Beck; Trustees, Charles Schoelkopf, J. Eberling and C. Sandel; Delegates to Labor Council, Charles Koch, Joseph V. Ducoing, J. Eberle, T. R. Creber, A. Thompson, A. E. Bowen and A. P. Weissgerber.

Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, at its last meeting, decided to donate \$40 per week to assist sister lodges on strike in the East.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

A "Clean Sweep" Sale

KRAGENS entire stock is on sale at 1-2 to 2-3 off the usual prices.

KRAGENS will show 2 complete new stocks each year and to close out all the Fall & Winter stock is the object of this sale.

There isn't a former price which hasn't been cut in half. Absolutely nothing has been reserved.

It's the Chance of the Year.



**Market St.
Above 3rd**

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The sessions of the I. T. U. convention in Boston will be held in a hall in the Ford building on Beacon Hill, near the State House. The building is owned by the Baptist Social Union and was erected in the last few years with money left to that society by the late Daniel Ford, publisher of the *Youth's Companion*. The Quincy House will be the official headquarters during convention week. This is the same hotel that was used as headquarters for the convention of seventeen years ago, at which time W. B. Prescott was first elected President, succeeding the late E. T. Plank, of San Francisco.

For this season of the year, business is extremely dull on the daily papers. Because of the suspension of the *Herald* in Oakland a large number of extras are showing up on the *Tribune*. Many ad men are drawing blank weeks and some are only getting one or two days.

Bert H. Bates, who was a member of the Laws Committee of the late convention at Hot Springs, has been elected City Assessor of Rochester, New York.

Jules Chaudet, formerly of San Francisco, and well known in many of the larger cities, including Mobile, now holds a machine on the New York Times.

Rod Payne, well known to many members of No. 21, is wintering at Portland, Ore.

"Buck" Lewis was last heard from at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

There is mail at headquarters, 312 Fourteenth street, for Miss Cora Forno, James A. Patterson, Al. Worthing and Joseph Younglove.

Ten thousand blotters, neatly printed, and showing a splendid picture of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, together with a few well-chosen remarks about the union label, have been received at headquarters. They are for general distribution. Members desiring to secure same and who may wish to distribute a few among business houses with whom they have dealings, may apply at the Secretary's counter.

WAITERS.

The following have been elected by Waiters' Union, No. 30, to serve for the current term:

President, Dan Foster; First Vice-President, Herman Elbing; Second Vice-President, F. Wiltbagen; Secretary, Theo. Johnson; Treasurer, A. J. Peterson; Business Agent, O. W. McGuire; Trustees, J. McWilliams, G. V. White, E. C. George; Executive Board, J. McWilliams, W. D. Scott, H. Baker, J. W. McCarthy, Jasper Sams, Geo. Lake, F. Dexheimer, A. T. Cooke, O. J. McElroy, A. Wisner, F. Pittman, F. Clark; Delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, Theo. Johnson, Dan Foster, R. L. Grimmer; Alternates, Harry Collins, Thos. Aylward, A. H. Wisner; Labor Council, H. Elbing, Theo. Johnson, O. W. McGuire, Burt La Rue, Dan Foster, R. L. Grimmer, W. H. Maguire, W. D. Scott, M. P. Scott, S. G. Jancovich, A. C. Rose.

GAS WORKERS.

Gas Workers' Union, No. 9840, has chosen the following officers for the ensuing term: President, J. J. Breslin; Vice-President, Thos. Clasby; Recording Secretary, A. F. Colman; Financial Secretary, Phil Knell; Treasurer, Peter V. Kearns; Guide, Chas. Hawthorne; Guardian, Jos. Lawless; Business Agent, Geo. W. Bell; Members of Executive Board C. W. Asmussen, Geo. W. Bell, Daniel Cameron, J. De Sassise, Tim Driscoll, Patrick Finnegan, Wm. Hoey, Ed. Parsons, Ed. Schultz, P. S. Star; Delegates to Labor Council, Geo. W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, H. S. Cleveland, P. V. Kearns, Phil Knell; Delegates to California State Federation, Geo. W. Bell, J. J. Breslin.

Waiters and waitresses in good standing wear the union monthly working button; accept service from none other.

WAITRESSES.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 has elected officers as follows: President, Nellie McAuliffe; Vice-President, Sadie Brown; Financial Secretary, Cora Shade; Recording Secretary, Loretta Anderson; Business Agent, Louise La Rue; Delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, Dora Sellers, Lulu Drake and Emma Reynolds; Delegates to Labor Council, Louise La Rue, Cora Shade and Edith Reynolds; Executive Board, Katie Bischoff, Madine Edwards, Nellie McAuliffe, Minnie Andrews, Theresa Simmons and Vina Howard. The installation will be held on Monday afternoon, January 6th.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 28, has elected the following officers: J. M. Nicholson, President; A. E. Kenney, Vice-President; M. Beople, Recording Secretary; J. W. Peacock, Financial Secretary; A. Estelita, Treasurer; A. Alexander, Sergeant-at-Arms; L. Harris, P. Goldstein and A. Jackson, Executive Board; William Carroll, Trustee; M. Kragen, B. B. Rosenthal, J. M. Nicholson, Delegates to the Labor Council; A. J. Morris, C. Muller, B. B. Rosenthal, Delegates to the Asiatic Exclusion League; B. B. Rosenthal, Business Agent.

GARMENT WORKERS.

Garment Workers' Local No. 131, has elected the following officers: Sarah Hagan, President; Mrs. J. Wormsley, Vice-President; Mary Fenton, Recording Secretary; May Cummings, Financial Secretary; Fannie Koehl, Treasurer; Anna Culberson, Guard; Mamie Miers, Sergeant-at-Arms; Sarah Hagan, Mary Fenlon, May Cummings, Mamie Miers and Mrs. M. Johnson, Delegates to Labor Council; Gertie Payne, Anna Culberson and Mary Fenlon, Finance Committee. The installation will be held at the first meeting in January.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.

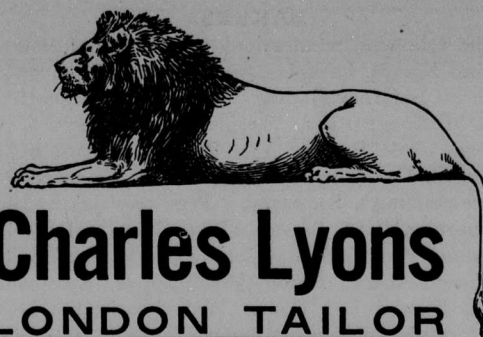
The following have been elected officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association for the ensuing term: Frank Sullivan, President; J. E. Cane, Vice-President; Thomas C. Hunter, Recording Secretary; R. French, Financial Secretary; Walter Knight, Warden; Robert Cole, E. Paremeter and James Smith, Trustees; James Smith, Business Agent; Frank Sullivan, W. Flagler, S. Harlow, W. Goodman and D. B. Dinniens, Delegates to the Labor Council.

BOOKBINDERS.

Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local No. 31, at the last meeting elected President T. J. Leary delegate to the State Federation of Labor. The members assessed themselves 5 per cent. weekly on earnings until the eight hour fight is won.

That the Pinkerton thugs are pursuing the same infamous methods in the Goldfield struggle as they did in Colorado is fully demonstrated by the following United Press dispatch: "Revelation that a plot to blow up the Combination mill was frustrated Saturday was made Monday by C. H. Mackinnon, president of the local miners' union. He declared he prevented the destruction of the Combination mill by sending information of the plot to General Funston, who at once sent soldiers to guard the plant. 'If the explosion had occurred, blame would at once have been placed upon the men who are fighting the mine owners,' said Mackinnon."

Organization of the Master Builders' Open Shop Association of New Jersey was effected at a meeting of a number of contractors representing various building trades at Newark, N. J. A registration office for all classes of mechanics will be opened for the purpose of helping members of the association to secure workmen. It is certain that a fight is coming in the building trades that may spread all over New Jersey.



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

BACK ON MARKET STREET

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

NEW DOWN TOWN STORE

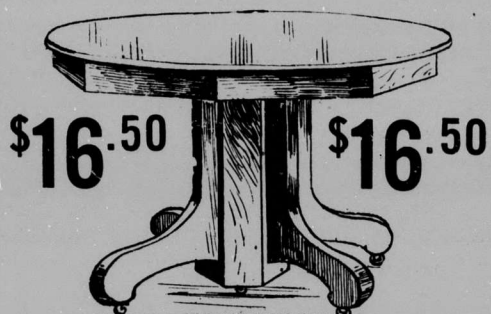
771 MARKET STREET

731 Van Ness Ave.

1432 Fillmore St.

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EXTENSION TABLE



\$16.50

\$16.50

**Weathered Oak finish;
extends to six feet.**

A splendid pedestal design; one you'd expect to pay at least \$25.00 for. And Still You Are Welcome to CREDIT.

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COMPANY

1049 Market St.
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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight Street.

At the Board of Directors' meeting held December 24, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair, Mr. F. W. Roehl was admitted to membership by initiation, and Miss I. Roberts of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, S. Newman, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, E. T. Crawford, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, H. A. Deane and F. A. Hite, of Local No. 375, Oklahoma City, were admitted on transfer cards. Mr. C. Mills, of Local No. 147, Dallas, was admitted to full membership in Local No. 6.

Messrs. B. Bulotti, F. Ferullo, P. Marino and M. A. Robles have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

As the result of representations made to the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on December 24, Stegeman's Hall, located on the corner of Clinton Park and Valencia street, this city, has been reclassified and placed amongst the number of halls included in the Class E. list, to take effect immediately.

The annual election of officers of the M. M. P. U.—that most important happening of the entire year to many members—has come and gone. Great interest was evinced by members regarding the relative chances of success of the various candidates, and a heavy vote was polled, 480 members having exercised their right to determine the complexion of the Board of Directors for the year 1908 and to select the delegates representing Local No. 6 in the San Francisco Labor Council, and Alameda County Central Labor Council. The complete returns as submitted by the Election Board are as follows:

For President, C. H. Cassasa, 375; H. Heller, 94.

For Vice-President, C. A. Dickman, 260; J. Green, 191.

For Recording Secretary, A. A. Greenbaum, 174; J. A. Keogh, 300.

For Financial Secretary, H. Menke, 194; A. S. Morey, 280.

For Treasurer, T. Eisfeldt, 412.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Luppy, 229; C. T. Schuppert, 225.

For Directors (14 receiving highest vote to be elected) H. von der Mehden, 288; A. Spadina, 286; G. Kenney, 228; A. Paulsen, 227; D. M. Wright, 227; F. Borgel, 221; G. Keil, 209; J. Wenzel, 204; H. Bellman, 199; J. J. Matheson, 194; W. H. Notting, 194; S. Greene, 193; G. Saldierna, 191; E. Magnus, 189; W. Cellarius, 186; W. Oesterreicher, 186; H. Arf, 185; S. J. Tully, 177; M. Davis, 148; J. Peckham, 147; C. C. Henke, 146; A. L. Fournier, 144; G. Selo, 143; F. Hyman, 139; H. Dibben, 131; E. L. Matthews, 126; A. L. Gath, 111; E. H. Slissman, 111; W. E. Sharp, 107; F. Melville, 106; F. G. Gaschlin, 86; J. Smith, 86.

For Delegates to S. F. Labor Council (7 receiving highest vote to be elected) H. Menke, 352; C. T. Schuppert, 282; W. C. Kittler, 281; J. Dennis, 262; F. Heitmann, 256; B. Schoenberg, 242; J. W. Spencer, 221; J. H. Meyer, 214; F. G. Gaschlin, 213; M. Manheim, 130.

For Delegates to Alameda County Central Labor Council (2 receiving highest vote to be elected) J. J. Matheson, 262; F. F. Frederick, 187; A. W. Fisk, 178; J. D. Scott, 145.

Dues for the 4th quarter of 1907—\$1.50—are now due and payable before January 1, 1908, from and after which date the constitutional delinquency fine of 50 cents will be charged to delinquent members. There are no death assessments to pay with the dues for the last quarter of 1907.

A number of members, according to the report of the Financial Secretary, have failed to make payment to date of balances owing on strike assessments ordered levied by the union for the support of various labor organizations. At the Board meeting held December 17 the decision was arrived at that

members owing these assessments and failing to make due payment thereof before January 1, 1908, will be suspended from all rights of membership in good standing.

Mr. Eugene Arriola, of the Princess Theatre orchestra, was married on December 17 at the Church of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe to Miss Antonia Nuno, of this city. The newly-married couple departed after the ceremony on a brief honeymoon trip, and intend to make their residence thereafter in San Francisco.

MAKING A COAT.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor, the old saw "It takes nine tailors to make a man" is filled with misinformation, for in reality, the bureau finds, it takes thirty-nine men of different trades just to make a coat under the present system of shop manufacture. For the day when one tailor measured the customer, cut out the cloth and, with his apprentices, shaped it into a finished and pressed garment has practically passed. To-day all one tailor may do through his entire life is to mark the place where buttons are to be sewed on. Another man never marks places for buttons; his specialty is to mark buttonholes. A third man spends the long day in sewing on buttons; a fourth in making buttonholes. Men who sew sleeves do not make armholes; the armhole men give place to shoulder shapers, and these last do not touch collars, which are a distinct specialty. Even the men who manipulate the tailor's goose are divided into pressers of seams, edges, linings, sleeves and coat pressers. The basters stick to one distinct specialty of basting, and a separate functionary, the basting puller, undoes their work. Even the coat strap is a separate province. So that when the coat is finished it represents thirty-nine distinct varieties of work by as many men. And when a man finally puts on the coat he is wearing the product of 312 fingers and 78 thumbs, not counting the digits of those who sheared the sheep, wove the cloth, dyed it, finished it, shipped it and cut it, nor the ink stained clerical hands which kept a book record of all the processes. Probably from sheep to wearer the coat was handled by at least three thousand fingers.

This specialization in industry, where one man all his life makes only a fraction of an article and has no chance to learn all the processes, according to observers, has, with the introduction of machinery, killed the apprentice system and has resulted in a falling off of skill among workmen. The apprentice came in with the guild system, where he was able to learn all of a trade and to make a finished article under the personal supervision of a master workman. In the old days a boy could be apprenticed to a tailor and in two or three years learn to make a suit of clothes himself. To-day in a large tailor shop he could learn probably only one operation at a time, and to master the whole thirty-nine needed to make a coat would take him seventy-eight years, if he spent two years learning each occupation. And he still would have to learn cutting and "pants making" and "vest tailoring."—Ex.

Scotch Plaid Tailors

Are open and ready for business at their new store, 2287 Mission St.; also 1054 Washington Street, Oakland.

Suits Made to Order
\$15.00 and Up



This is a strictly union store. Every garment bears the

Garment Workers' Label

C. H. PHILPOTT

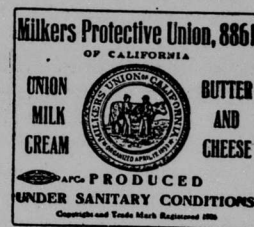
Dealer in General Hardware, Builders' Hardware and Mechanics' Tools

135 Fifth Street

San Francisco

UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.



The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3864 Mission street.

"A Treat That Can't Be Beat"

GILT EDGE
WHISKEY

RYE OR BOURBON

YOUR HOLIDAY SUIT HAVE IT MADE BY THE IRISH TAILORS

The First UNION TAILORS in
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The First UNION TAILORS in
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Open Evenings before X'Mas until 8 o'clock, Saturday Evenings until 10 o'clock.

KELLEHER & BROWNE THE IRISH TAILORS 7th & Market Sts.

Phone Market 3306

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on the 21st inst., and was called to order by President O. A. Tveit-moe at 8 p. m.

ROLL CALL AND MINUTES—On roll call of members the Secretary was directed to notify absentees in reference to non-attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS—From the South of Market Improvement Association, (Inc.) certifying to the name of Geo. B. Benham as their representative; received and referred to the convention. From Bartenders' International League in reference to their membership; received and the Secretary directed to answer. From Professor D. P. Hughes of Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Dr. T. H. Liggett, Wooster, Ohio; R. D. Lewis, Cleveland, Ohio; and Mr. J. Kemp of the North Dakota School of Forestry (submitted by Mayor Taylor) requesting arguments, information and the League pamphlets on the question of Japanese Exclusion; received and all requests complied with. From the Mayor's office, submitting a letter from Mr. L. J. Grinager, Vermillion, S. D., requesting data on our question; received and request complied with. From President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L., asking for a number of printed documents and pamphlets; received and requests complied with. From Mr. J. Ansbacher, representing the City of New York in a debate with representative of the City of Philadelphia, which takes place in New York on the 28th inst., requesting arguments and information on Exclusion subject; received and complied with. From Mr. C. M. Haybl, the League's representative in Portland, Oregon, advising of a mass meeting to be held in that city on the 27th inst., which was to be addressed by United States Senator Gearin, Rev. E. H. Sharp and W. S. Howell, and also enclosing clipping from a daily newspaper giving an account of the writer's denial to S. Anno, son of the Emperor of Japan, in reply to Mr. Anno's statement that the League was financed by the Planters' Association of the Hawaiian Islands; received, noted and placed upon the records. From Carpenters No. 423, Woodsmen of Eureka, and a number of other affiliated organizations, remitting their monthly contributions and promising their continued support to the League; received and on motion acknowledged. From Hon. E. A. Hayes, advising that he would begin activities in reference to his Exclusion Bill immediately after the holidays; received and members requested to petition and memorialize Congress at every opportunity so as to create a sentiment which will prove essential toward the successful conclusion of Mr. Hayes' efforts.

The following letter was received from Mr. David Oransky, which has been ordered spread in full upon the minutes.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Dec. 16, 1907.

Mr. A. E. Yoell, Sec.-Treas. Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIR:—I received the data and other information which you sent me last Thursday and wish to thank you sincerely for the same, especially so because it was instrumental in helping us to win our debate. The question was 'Resolved, That the exclusion of Japanese would be detrimental to our nation,' and we supported the negative.

"We proved that the exclusion of Japanese would be beneficial to the United States and it was your data that helped us to do so.

"The argument is often made against exclusion that it would cause unfriendly relations between the United States and Japan and cripple our commerce in the Far East, but we eliminated all such arguments by proposing the exclusion of Japanese by treaty. It seems that Japan is willing to have her laborers excluded but would like to be consulted in so doing to uphold her dignity.

"As our debate is over, I have decided to place the information and publications that you sent me in our public library in order that the people may get the benefit of such, and awaken to the fact of

what a danger confronts us in the form of Japanese coolies.

"Again, I wish to thank you and the League for your kind help and sincerely hope that your organization will succeed in the very near future in attaining its end, viz: the exclusion of Japanese, a thing which must be done in order to keep this a true American country. I am, Very truly yours,
DAVID ORANSKY."

COMMITTEES—Organization and Finance—Reported progress.

Publicity and Statistics—Delegate Benham reported that the 100,800 individual petitions had been printed; that some had already been delivered, and that the remainder would be sent to the League's office immediately.

In reference to the request of the Board on the Hindu question, the delegate reported the matter in the hands of the clipping bureau and the Secretary, and asked for further time; request granted.

NEW BUSINESS—Owing to the conventions of the State Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Council being held in the early part of January, it was unanimously agreed that the next meeting of the League take place on Sunday, January 5th, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the Secretary was directed to make the call for that date.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned. Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secy.-Treas.

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of December are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, No. 10 Turk street, San Francisco.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Labor agents are in Seattle, Wash., gathering men to be shipped into the Tanana, Alaska, district to work in the mines of that territory and to break a miners' strike that has lasted a year. The men will be shipped over the winter trail at guaranteed good wages and pitted against the Miners' Union. Previous attempts to break the strike in this manner have failed, and last fall several men sent to Fairbanks were shipped back again by the striking miners. A temporary truce was patched up late in the fall and a partial clean-up made.

Smoke none but union-label cigars.

Demand union-label goods.

Summerfield & Haines

SUCCESSORS TO

SUMMERFIELD & ROMAN

Announce the arrival of their Fall stock of

CLOTHING
Furnishing Goods and Hats

See our line of Trousers, \$1.50 to \$6.00, union-made.

Sole Agents for Carhart's Overalls and Bridgemen's Gloves

**1089-1091 MARKET ST., NEAR SEVENTH
UNION STORE**

**INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION
OF AMERICA UNION LABEL**

This label cannot be stamped on any article of jewelry or silverware unless the goods are as represented. We positively will not allow the label to be used to misrepresent the quality of the goods. The following named firm is entitled to use the union label of International Jewelry Workers' Union of America. ROY A. LEE & CO., 201 Fillmore St.

Buy Union Stamped Goods and Protect Yourself

Lundstrom Hats

Four Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

530 HAIGHT ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

**WUNDER
BEER**

**A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by**

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

**The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.**

THE PROTECTED AND THE WEAKLING.

The greatest problem the workingman of to-day has to face is "How to live." Never in the history of this country have the prices of food and other necessities of life been so high, and never, seemingly, have the employers been so determined to prevent the toilers from bettering their condition.

Even the man who has a great labor organization back of him, like the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has moments when he wonders how it is all going to end.

One doesn't have to strain one's imagination to conjecture the "alone on the desert" feeling of the unfortunate creatures who are without protection of any kind against the constantly increasing greed of the average employer.

Right at this moment there are thousands of these people who have neglected for some reason, or without reason, to take out labor insurance who are fairly standing on end in their terror as they view with extended eyes the height to which prices are rising.

Of course, they no doubt have but themselves to blame for their condition, and in most of the cases relief is yet at hand. Union cards are ever ready for those deserving of them. However, mention of the non-union classes is only made here in order that a comparison may not be made between their hopeless condition and the comparative security of the union workers.

Your average non-union man of to-day will, even now perhaps, shudder when organized labor is mentioned to him. The subject at once brings before his vision a series of long-enduring strikes and lockouts, and he can not see where he would better himself by getting on the inside. Why? Simply because he becomes so soured on the world through his own bitter experiences with shrimping black-sheep employers that he fancies there are no people with honest purposes in life in the entire world of labor.

Not so very many years ago people would not eat tomatoes because they considered them poisonous. They did not take the trouble to analyze them; they took it for granted that they were poisonous because they had never used them.

So with the half-hearted person who stays out of a labor union because he has heard that they are not perfect. He hasn't tried them himself, but he knows they are no good because his employer, who perchance steals the very bread from the same workman's children's mouths, has told him so.

And now the man on the outside is in the hardest fix he was ever in in his life. He is up against the doubly appalling proposition of a further rise in food prices and a possible cut in wages at any time.

Against the unions he is very often most bitter. Were it not that they were constantly seeking to get advances in wages, he argues, there would never be any high prices in any line of necessities. The trusts, he possibly figures out, were organized expressly for the purpose of resisting the onslaught of organized labor, and not, as some "cruel" person has intimated, just to boost prices until the last red cent is squeezed.

However, it is perhaps in the clerical lines of occupation that the need of a protecting body is most felt just now. Any business man, if he be honorable, or willing to admit the fact, will tell you that salaries have not increased in one-half the proportion that the cost of living has. There is no need to ask why. The bookkeeper or stenographer who has temerity enough to ask for a raise in salary at the same moment asks for his time. He goes to a new place of employment and very often begins over again where he first started when he hired out with his former employer.

The arrogant employer argues that "a man is of no value at all to a firm until he has been with it for a long time," and inasmuch as there is only the individual to dispute the claim the man with the wad wins out hands down.

The writer has traveled considerable in both the United States and Canada, and it must be recorded

right here that Canada has Uncle Sam's big field of industry beaten forty ways when it comes to paying ridiculously small salaries. Canadian mechanics, too, are very much underpaid; it is argued that one can live cheaper in the Dominion than he can in the States. Well, one may—in jail. Prices of everything, with the exception of labor, are just as high in Canada as they are anywhere.

The above statements, which, by the way, are based on indisputable facts, go to prove that organized labor is a boon wherever known, and the fact that Canada was behind in getting in the union line explains why it is that its mechanics and clerical forces are so poorly paid in comparison with their American brothers. Of course they are "getting there," but as yet they have not arrived.

There was a time in Canada when the man who sat at a desk pouring over a set of books, or one who occupied even a small managerial position in any of the large concerns earned more money than the man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow doing skilled work.

It's different now, and the reason can only be laid at the doors of the great branches of American labor unions, such as the U. B. of C. and J., which have invaded the Dominion from end to end, and are doing wonderful work in keeping wages up to at least a fair level with rising prices.

It is a fact that in one big Toronto concern the electrician receives more money than one of the undermanagers, who has been there for over ten years, with but two raises in salary during that time. Deep down in that mechanic's pocket one will find a union card paid up to date.

The trials of those who first introduced the trades union movement into Canada must, indeed, have been stupendous, for never were a set of people more prejudiced against the movement than the average Canadian. They had read in the clippings the Canadian papers had taken from the greatly exaggerated reports of the so-called riots concurrent with big strikes in the past, and had concluded that a union man was an anarchist of the Herr Most type, and was to be just as much guarded against.

Things are rapidly assuming a more brighter hue, however, and the time will come when the Canadian as well as the entire American public, with the exception, of course, of the capitalists, will realize fully that unions are not for the purpose of injuring anybody, but of uplifting the formerly unprotected working people.—*The Carpenter.*

UNION-MADE PIANOS.

To prospective purchasers of pianos, organs or other musical instruments, the following facts, gleaned from the officials of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, may prove of great value:

1. All union-made pianos, organs and musical instruments bear the label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.
2. Dealers representing instruments minus the union label as union-made are seeking to deceive.
3. Any responsible dealer, no matter where located, can secure union-label instruments.
4. The label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union is granted free of charge to all manufacturers operating union factories.
5. Union label instruments are guaranteed by the organization to be superior to those not bearing the label.

The officials assure us that any additional information desired will be cheerfully furnished upon application. Address 40 Seminary avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States, with a membership of 13,000, has assets, mostly money in bank, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000. The organization has not had a strike in 15 years.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS bearing this label are PERFECT. They are made by competent mechanics having served



an apprenticeship of NOT LESS than THREE YEARS.

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS. If you desire the best, ask for this Label.

The Cream of All Beers YOSEMITE :- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

**ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.**

San Francisco, Cal.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR



This is the Label of the Journeymen

Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Divisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kalen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2695 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1183 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY 2,000 DEALERS WHY?

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To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



THE GOLDFIELD FIASCO.

During the last week the Federal authorities concerned in the matter have learned that the Governor of Nevada is hardly to be relied upon. His hysterical call for troops, seconded by a couple of mine owners who represent the "rotten borough" in the United States Senate, was promptly responded to by the President, who ordered General Funston, now in command at the Presidio, to dispatch forthwith several companies of troops to "quell insurrection" in Goldfield. It transpired, however, that not even Gen. Frederick Funston—he who has been itching these many moons to order a charge against "the as yet unwhipped mob"—had the hardihood, after investigation, to report to his superiors that conditions in Goldfield warranted the call for troops or their retention since they have been on the ground.

Seldom, if ever, has a Governor of a State of the Union given such an exhibition of incompetency as has Governor Sparks of Nevada in this matter.

A story comes from Indianapolis that looks as though Parry or Van Cleave have been pulling secret wires to embarrass the United Mine Workers. Suit to recover \$176,000 indelible taxes from the miners has been filed in Indianapolis by one W. F. Charters, a tax-ferret. President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson are named as defendants on behalf of the organization. The action is to collect taxes on the famous million-dollar defense fund the union is supposed to have on hand at all times. Charters bases his action on the annual reports of the organization, which for several years has shown that it had \$1,000,000 or more on deposit. Charters seeks to force the organization to pay \$22,000 a year for eight years.

Edward Cohen, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who was shot by a maniac, died last week. Cohen, D. D. Driscoll and A. M. Huddell had an appointment to see Governor Guild and while waiting in an outer room the insane man entered and shot at the three men. Cohen was fatally wounded, Driscoll was hit by a glancing bullet and Huddell was struck in the face with the revolver by the madman. All three men attended the recent convention of the A. F. of L. at Norfolk, and are well known in the labor movement. Cohen was a hard worker and popular with the Massachusetts unionists.

The organized building contractors of Duluth locked out 1,500 workmen in the various building trades. This is the first aggressive move in a projected campaign by the bosses to establish the open-shop rule in that city and force wages down.

THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

The trust conference, recently held at Chicago, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, brought together many prominent financiers, business managers and publicists, who discussed the question of the uses and abuses of great corporations and the unfairness of the anti-trust act of 1890, in that it did not discriminate between the good and the bad corporations.

While debate was limited there were very many excellent discussions that showed a tendency to ask for regulative legislation before conditions demanded something more drastic in the way of government ownership or something worse.

Judging from general discussion the consensus of opinion appeared to be that the Sherman Act is too sweeping and it should be amended so as to distinguish between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade, the former being beneficial if duly controlled by legislation. It was also believed that corporations engaged in interstate traffic should not hold stock in other corporations likewise engaged. It was practically conceded that protection for investors and consumers must come through proper national regulation of combinations and through the enforcement of publicity and with due regard for the rights of the minority stockholders and the people.

Among the arguments presented for the proper conservation of the interests of the people was that of Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, who advocated a national non-partisan commission, representing capital, labor and the consumer, to investigate and report such reforms as the existing industrial situation seems to demand.

It was generally admitted that over capitalization should be prevented by Government regulation through a commission that would investigate every application for a charter, thus preventing demands on the possible earnings in excess of their ability. The situation was demonstrated by Judge Grosscup substantially as follows:

"In this country," he said, "the corporation is a creature of the executive department of the several States, and issues out of such department almost as a matter of course. Neither the object for which the corporation is formed, nor the amount of its capitalization, nor the character of the securities issued commands any preliminary attention other than such as is merely perfunctory. Put your nickel in the slot and take out a charter is the invitation that the States extend, and in line before the slot machine, entitled, too, to an equal place in the line, are the corporate projects conceived to defraud as well as those that have an honest purpose. Neither is detained by so much as an inquiry.

"For indifference such as that I would substitute at the very threshold of the corporation's application for existence an honest, careful inquiry by some tribunal of Government—a tribunal that will act only after it has heard—a hearing in which the public is represented by a District Attorney, on whom is thus devolved the duty, not merely of pursuing the horse after it is stolen, but of seeing to it that the door is locked before the horse is stolen. And what honest project, I ask, can object to such an inquiry?

"The corporation as at present organized by the States has license to issue all the securities it chooses and all the kinds of securities it chooses—securities whose place in the corporate geologic stratification no ordinary mind can locate; and out of this have come the many instances of capitalizations that serve no purpose other than to exploit with one hand the consuming public, while baiting with the other that portion of the public that with hard-earned savings is looking for some opportunity to help itself along in the race of life. No honest project needs license like that. Let the initial securities issued be related in a fair business way to the actual values put in."

The jurist illustrated his main point by citing the local street railway situation and its genesis from

the cradle built by Charles T. Yerkes. No names were mentioned, however.

"Take the well-known case of some of the Chicago traction companies," continued Judge Grosscup. "Without dividends, the securities issued would have remained near zero, and that, too, irrespective of how small the issue was; but the high dividends paid year after year until they were no longer questioned, the securities rose in stock markets to par, to double par, and beyond that, irrespective of how large the issue was.

"It was not the capitalization, but the high dividends regularly paid for a long period, that did the trick; not real dividends in any honest application of that word to earnings, but trick dividends—dividends that stripped the enterprise of its power to keep up with its public duty; that let the enterprise gradually but surely run down; and that borrowed millions for dividends on the top of the depletion.

"Indeed, the whole transaction was a moral crime—a crime that robbed honest men and women of the accumulations of a lifetime—a crime that is not fully expiated either by arraigning before the bar of public opinion the men who got away with the plunder. I arraign, as accessory before the fact, the people of the great State who, scrupulously honest in their individual dealings, issued to the projectors of this crime the ready made corporate weapon without which the crime could not have been committed."

A do-nothing policy, added the speaker, should no longer be tolerated. He said he agreed with the President that the national incorporation of national enterprises should be one of the first official steps toward the new industrial era.

Finally the jurist touched on the depression and unsteadiness in New York banking and stock circles. Under this head he said:

"Should we do nothing about this problem for fear that conditions might be disturbed? It is out of this do-nothing policy that the problem has risen. But for that license the corporation scandals that confront us would not have been. Had the corporations been known trustworthy institutions, the wealth of the country, instead of being poured into Wall street, would have been expended elsewhere in the development of the country's industries—each community depending much more largely upon itself for the means of working out its own development.

"And had our development proceeded on such lines the bank failures that have been startling us for the last few days would not have occurred, for in nearly every instance such failure has been due to some overleaping personal ambition having too easy access to great money deposits. No. No. The work to be done is not to tear down, nor yet again to let alone—the work to be done is to reform, if need be to rebuild, this intermediary between the country's wealth and the country's industry—to readjust it to the American instinct for fair play and for every man having a fair part in the affairs of life."

The one great question to be solved is that of what is a good trust and what is a bad one; another question in doubt is that of how much business ought to be done annually before it would properly come under the proposed regulation.

It is generally declared that the Sherman Act is prohibitive and that something ought to be done to amend it, but there is considerable fear that it might be amended to the disadvantage of everybody interested, therefore, the idea seemed to be that nothing should be done unless it could safely be brought about.

The conference adopted a set of resolutions, prepared by a committee representing all classes in attendance and they reflect the sentiment of the conference very well. They are as follows:

"After twenty years of federal legislation as interpreted by the courts, directed against the evils of trusts and combinations and against railroad rebates, beginning with the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Anti-Trust Act of 1890, a general and just conviction exists that the experience gained in en-

forcing these Federal acts and others succeeding them demonstrates the necessity of legislation which shall render more secure the benefits already gained and better meet the changed conditions which have arisen during a long period of active progress, both in the enforcement of statute law and in the removal of grave abuses in the management of railroads and corporations. These changes now demanded are:

"1. Immediate legislation is required, following the recommendation of President Roosevelt and the Interstate Commerce Commission permitting agreements between railroad corporations on reasonable freight and passenger rates, subject in all respects to the approval, supervision and action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"2. The enforcement of the Sherman Act and the proceedings under it during the administrations of Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt have accomplished great national results in awakening the moral sense of the American people and in asserting the supremacy and majesty of the law, thus effectually refuting the impression that great wealth and large corporations were too powerful for the impartial execution of law.

"This great advance has rendered more secure all property rights, resting, as they must, under a popular Government on universal respect for and obedience to law. But now that this work is accomplished, it has revealed the necessity for legislation which shall maintain all that the Sherman Act was intended to secure and safeguard interests it was never expected to affect.

"As the next step in executing the determination of the American people to secure in all industrial and commercial relations justice and equality of opportunity for all, with full sympathy and loyal support for every effort to enforce the laws in the past, we urge upon Congress without delay to pass legislation providing for a non-partisan commission, in which the interests of capital, labor and of the general public shall be represented. This commission, like a similar commission which proved most successful in Germany in 1870, shall consider the entire subject of business and industrial combinations and report such proposals as to the formation, capitalization, management and regulation of corporations (so far as the same may be subject to Federal jurisdiction) as shall preserve individual initiative, competition and the free exercise of a free contract in all business and industrial relations.

"Any proposed legislation should also include modification of the prohibition now existing upon combinations on the following subjects:

"1. National and local organizations of labor and their trade agreements with employers relating to wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment.

"2. Accusations made up of farmers intended to secure a stable and equitable market for the products of the soil, free from fluctuations due to speculation.

"3. Business and industrial agreements or combinations whose objects are in the public interest as distinguished from objects determined to be contrary to the public interest.

"4. Such commission should make a thorough inquiry into the advisability of inaugurating a system of Federal license or incorporation as a condition for the entrance of certain classes of corporations upon interstate commerce and also into the relation to the public interest of the purchase by one corporation of the franchises or corporate stock of another.

"On no one of these subjects must what has been gained be sacrificed until something better appears for enactment. On each this conference recognizes differences between good men. On all it asks a national non-partisan commission to be appointed next winter to consider the question and report at the second session of the approaching Congress for such action as the national legislature, in the light of this full investigation, may enact.

"3. The examination, inspection and supervision of great producing and manufacturing corporations,

already begun by the Department of Commerce and Labor and accepted by these corporations, should be enlarged by legislation requiring, through the appropriate bureaus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, complete publicity in the capitalization, accounts, operations, transportation charges paid, and selling prices of all such producing and manufacturing corporations whose operations are large enough to have a monopolistic influence. This should be determined and decided by some rule and classification to be devised by the commission already proposed.

"4. The conflicts between State and Federal authority raised in many States over railroad rates, being now under adjudication and under way to a final and ultimate decision of the Federal Supreme Court, this conference deems the expression of an opinion on these issues unfitting, and confidently leaves the great issue to a tribunal which for 118 years has successfully preserved the balance between an indissoluble Union and indestructible State, defining the supreme and national powers of the one, and protecting the sovereign and individual powers of the other."

The conference, of course, determined nothing. Its value is not to be underestimated, however, for it is reasonably certain that out of the discussion will come the basis for future legislation that will protect every feature of industrial operation, as well as every one connected in any wise with it.

As an evidence of the trend of sentiment among the corporations toward a healthier and fairer plan of operation, we quote from a recent letter of the President of the Steel Trust to one of his subordinates as follows: "I think your effort should be to ascertain whether the business of your company, of every kind and in all places, is conducted properly, honestly and with due regard to the rights of all others. If in any respect you are wrong you should get right and keep right. Your methods of doing business in every locality should be above reproach. If the public officials are convinced that your company is following the standard of justice there will be no serious trouble."

If this declaration produces no other effect it ought to be of some good as example for the other fellows who do not want to play fair. The expression is in keeping with the tendency of the times to be good before they are forced to be good or be put out of business altogether.

The wholesale ventilation of trust practices is bearing good results. The enforcement of law is doing its work toward encouraging public sentiment in the right direction and there are few captains of industry who have the courage to fly in the face of it.

Governor Gooding of Idaho and his board of examiners have ordered the issuance of \$10,000 more of deficiency warrants for the prosecution of the Federation cases. The warrants are worthless in the absence of a legislative appropriation providing for their payment, and nobody can cash them. It is rumored that the Mine Owners' Association will deposit money in some bank to meet the warrants.

As the result of a preliminary conference held during the recent convention of the A. F. of L., there will be a meeting of representatives of the metal working trade in Cincinnati on February 17 for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Metal Trades' Federation. The building trades will meet in Washington in a short time to form a Building Trades Section.

A report from Washington says another boss has tired of the open shop fight. Arthur Coswill, a contractor and builder, who has been affiliated with the Employers' Association and conducting the open shop on his works, summoned his non-union workmen to his office, paid them off and dismissed them from his service. All union men were hired.

AT THE THEATERS.

Central.

The Central's offering this week, "The King of Detectives," is meeting with public approval and crowded houses are the rule nightly.

The story of this great melodrama is one of weird mysticism and is genuinely attractive enough to chain the attention from the rise to the fall of the curtain. A murder of a young millionaire takes place in the first act and the "King of Detectives" is detailed on the case to ferret it out. This he does to the satisfaction of all.

Kernan Cripps plays the "King of Detectives" in good style. Evelyn Selbie, as the heroine, is a beautiful woman and does well and is ably supported.

New and pleasing specialties are introduced each week and never fail to make good.

Beginning next Monday night, December 30th, "A Midnight Marriage."

Orpheum.

The enormous attendances at the Orpheum are not surprising when the extraordinary merit, novelty and variety of the program is taken into consideration. Edward Connelly and his very capable company have scored a great hit in "Marse Covington." La Gardenia, a beautiful and sinuous dancer; Keno and D'Arville, in a singing, dancing and acrobatic turn; the Tom Jack Trio, presenting an original musical act; Gallagher and Barrett, in the skit, "The Battle of Too Soon;" Kelly and Kent; Coram, ventriloquist; Rosina Casselli and her Chihuahua dogs, are all justly entitled to their share of praise. Next week will be the last of the Orpheum Road Show, to which will be added an attraction in the appearance of the Arlington Four, "The Singing and Dancing Messenger Boys."

Coney Island.

Christmas eve and Christmas day at Coney Island was a wondrous sight to behold. Every concession open. Thousands of men, women and children joined in the merrymaking and placed the stamp of approval on this as the people's playground. The open air circus performers amused the people, while the band discoursed music. Five thousand children were made happy by the promoters as each and every one was presented with a doll. New changes in the concession are promised for the forthcoming week.

Victory.

The special Christmas bill at the Victory theatre contains all of the essentials that help to make good vaudeville. The principal feature is Darrel Vinton and Co. in a one-act play entitled "A Summer Day," which earns the most generous applause. The Seymour Twins, Lem Confer, The Three Macs, Scotch dancer and musicians; Kingsley Bros., comedians, and The Norwoods, do their parts to render a pleasing entertainment. Al. Jolson, the comedian, is funnier than ever and gets more than his share of encores.

The child labor law of Ohio was declared unconstitutional by the Circuit Court at St. Clairsville last week. The cast was against T. A. Roderfer, of Bellaire, who was charged with employing boys after legal hours. The Common Pleas Court had decided against him. It is to be hoped that the two bills pending in the Legislature will be carefully scrutinized by those having them in charge in order that they will be able to withstand the attacks of greedy capitalists who are ever ready to coin the lives of children into dollars and are encouraged by certain courts. The fact that the exploitation of child labor is a crime against society has passed the argumentative stage. The thing that ought to be done should be the enactment of stringent laws providing that exploiters of child labor be imprisoned as well as fined.

IN THE LIMELIGHT.

ROBERT BURTON BRUCE IN "THE CARPENTER."

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States is, it is claimed, composed of men whom refined, educated, influential and wealthy society cordially and considerately receives into its charmed circles. The view of society is, that, in their presence, they honor any of its circles, and in their personality we believe they do, hence we have no disposition to interest our mind in those concerns which involve them in a purely private and personal way.

We leave it, however, to society to believe they are good men and true, men of honor and integrity, men who are kindly, charitable and benevolent and by their words and deeds and acts prove it is right to be right to their fellow men and share with them the honors and blessings of honest, honorable and industrious life.

In the limelight of the public they and their association are in a different view.

The public is led to believe they are alert to enterprise and advancement; to sustaining the power and prominence of the nation; keeping its population free of the slime and the slum escaping from despotic countries; in opposing class and pernicious legislation, securing the enactment, maintenance and enforcement of only such laws as spread peace, purity and prosperity throughout the land, and in exercising great wisdom in civic affairs.

The business world is told that the members are so ripe in judgment and experience that they are fitly qualified to be, and are, factors of stability and reliance in the affairs of commerce, manufacture and production, and as such factors have a power for good which should be sought by those who desire and deserve the profit and peace and pleasure of high, honorable calling and station.

To the union man and his union the association stands as

The Man on the other side of the street,
Wondering who next he will meet,
His fists clenched, his body wrenched,
He smells the stench on his clothing drenched
In vats that are boiling with blood of the toiling,
A thriving mass in scorn to pass
A serpent coiling in the grass.

Behind the former are the people—the latter the money bags of the country. The clouds of destruction are not throwing their shades and shadows on the heads of the union man and the unions, but the serpent is a sad spectacle of mortal fear lest the vengeance of those clouds descend lower and lower, heavier and blacker while the thunder of public indignation rumbles and roars louder and louder and the lightning of condemnation flashes fiercer and nearer his trembling, treacherous trunk.

The aim and purpose of the association is, it is said, to especially better the intellectual, moral, social, industrial and financial condition of the American workingman, regardless of the work he performs so long as it does not degrade his manhood, his citizenship, the community wherein he labors, or him or those for whom he labors. Its assurance is to place him where he can enjoy the independence and full benefit of his toil by making that toil rational for all physical and mental strength and constituencies and remuneratively ample for all reasonable needs and desires, reserving only a fair return as a fair compensation for the investment of the capital concerned and individual and collective interests and efforts exerted in establishing a relationship that may prove enduring and be evidence to the world of the sincerity that should prevail.

If this is true, the laboring man—the wage-earner of the land—has not a better friend in himself or his union than this National Association in which light it can find no objection to pass in review.

To some this may be a roseate portrayal rising with eminence and distinction upon this representative body of useful and criterional men, but as one of the people having an opinion to throw upon the

sky of publicity and through the lenses of impartiality, I can not but see there hangs over this association the blighting veil of cowardly deception and appeals not to the public—the people—but to pliable courts for a mask to cover its real character.

It charges organized labor as being a combination of conspirators who stubbornly oppose lawful and pacific measures in the industrial world.

If opinions are inharmonious between the two, and one is lawful and the other a criminal conspirator, it is well to inquire which is in fact the latter.

One difference is already in view.

The unions wear no masks, have no cause to wear any. Their real character has not changed since the workingman demanded and formed their existence.

As to the way and manner by which the aim and purpose of both institutions should be realized there has been and is a wide difference.

It is an incontrovertible fact that the association encourages an immediate and peremptory refusal to entertain or permit any other than the employer's decision as to the equity and justice of pacific measures or adjustment of difference of opinion regarding each body's aims and purposes or methods, ways and means.

If propositions are presented by the unions or the union workman tending to better the financial condition of one or the other, or to establish more amicable relations between the employer and his employees, to lessen or enlarge the quantity or improve or diminish the value of the latter's work, which stands before the public as the conspirator against the public weal—the one who urges joint consideration or the one who stubbornly refuses anything else than an ex parte decision. It is hardly necessary to say the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States would consider even this inquiry an act of conspiracy to interfere with and restrain the employer in his rights.

If the questions are such as to concern the consumer and he deems he has interests involved which give him a right to decide whether they warrant any such refusal or decision or charge, it is almost a certainty that the association would indignantly and contemptuously proclaim him a co-conspirator with the unions and the union man in restraining trade and trade relations.

I believe the public will applaud and support the consumer and the unions and the union man. I have no hope that the association will yield to or agree with the public or ask it to act in judgment. Rather, indeed, will it fear the verdict and rush to the courts, knowing there are judgments among them which have already been prepared to support its contentions by attorneys to whom it has given fat checks for adroit arguments and sympathetic rulings covering its collusive and conspiring power and actions.

Is this conspiracy?

What view would a just and impartial judge or jury take of such collusion and actions?

Is the consumer, the union man and his unions or the public guilty of conspiracy if any one or all of them advise and insist upon resistance to such a ruse or such prepared arguments and rulings?

Have not the unions and their members as valid a right to consult with and advise each other, their fellow workers or the public to prepare and present arguments upholding the view or views of the wage-earner, be it for or from an individual or collective standpoint?

Would this be conspiracy?

Would it be conspiracy for the association, its members, or any body or bodies of manufacturers or employers to offer inducements to men willing to desert their unions, their aims and purposes or work for wages below a scale commensurate with the work that is standard in value and finish?

Would it be conspiracy for the union man and his organization to establish and maintain, publish

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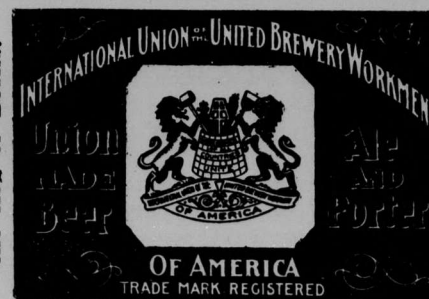
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and promulgate, by means provided and permitted by civil, constitutional and moral law, a higher scale or standard, or urge and persuade such "willing" workers to stand firm, remain loyal and demand such scale and standard?

Would it be conspiracy for the consumer or the purchaser to tell the manufacturer, the producer or the seller, that his wares were upon the market under circumstances not, in their opinion, fair to those who produced them?

Would this be an interference in restraint of trade or violation of the constitutional law of the country?

Would it be conspiracy for the National Association of Manufacturers or any employing or manufacturing force or forces to close the mouth of any person or persons persuading or inducing the sale of any certain kind or make of stoves or other goods than those made and sold by members of the body itself?

Would it be conspiracy for a clergyman to declare that his doctrine was the only true doctrine, a physician that only his treatment secured health and recovery, a lawyer to charge a judge with knowing no law, a lower to tell a higher court its decisions were unsound in principle and law or for the President to travel down the Mississippi river or hunt bears in Louisiana?

If it is, conspiracy is surely in the land and every person, regardless of the calling, profession or occupation followed, eliminating the thief, the robber, libertine and murderer—for crime can neither be arbitrated nor condoned—is a conspirator.

We view things by the spirit that appears in them. We judge actions as they show results. The spirit of organized labor has been since its beginning to elevate the working man by associating dignity and honor with his labor, by insisting upon certain modes of living, outward conditions, the acquirement of public worth and confidence and upon qualifying himself to so govern and be governed that he may not be in disgrace before the public eye. It has fought for the laboring man because his enemy has been the one who has sought to prevent this attainment by undermining the value of his skill and industry, to render both for less—ah, a pitiful remuneration; the very class that drink the wine of flattery though they slave in the vineyards where that wine is produced. The old metaphor is mind, but more truly may they be classed as insidious lepers on the form of noble labor.

Is it conspiracy to recoil from contact or association with them? Is it conspiracy to charge the National Association with infecting the land with their presence? Is it conspiracy to hang out the danger card in front of their haunts sheltered by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States? If it is, my soul delights to hang out this, my card, in front of the National Association's haunts and retreats, in front of J. W. Van Cleave, C. W. Post, David M. Parry and every other conspirator against my humble efforts in behalf of my fellow toiler. Truth is the light of the Infinite Mind. Without its guidance man's honor, dignity and impartiality are things of vain and baseless hope, and not until the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States gives incontrovertible evidence that it follows in the light of that Infinite Mind will I esteem it or its members other than the real conspirators of industrial America.

An exchange says: Hindu laborers on Puget Sound, who have been driven from town to town by anti-Asiatic societies, will be shipped to the Hawaiian Islands for work on the sugar plantations. Arrangements are now being made for chartering a special steamer to carry away all the Hindus gathered in the Sound country, and it is believed by agents of the Hawaiian planters that several thousand Hindus in Washington and British Columbia can be induced to go back to the tropics.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

THE BRITISH "TRADES DISPUTE BILL."

The success achieved by the trades unions of Great Britain, by the passage of the "Trades Dispute Bill," is far reaching, and it furnishes a strong argument for similar legislation in our own country. This act, says the *Cigar Makers' Journal*, repeals the well-known Taft-Vale decision of the House of Lords. Under this decision trades union activity was reduced to the lowest ebb. Almost any strike subjected the unions to lawsuits for damages, whenever the party in interest claimed any injury. For striking against a foreman in a paint shop, the Painters' Union was, mulcted in heavy damages. Other unions had to pay penalties averaging thousands of dollars.

The large and powerful unions, with a strong claim of benevolent and protective features, and millions of dollars of accumulated funds, started an agitation to have their standing established by law. All efforts were concentrated on this one legislative issue; even Lord Lansdowne acknowledged to the peers in the House of Lords that, by virtue of a "mandate of the people" the law should pass. The law passed. So far, as the legal standing of the trades unions is concerned, it is a new "Magna Charta," and of world-wide influence. The law is in substance as follows:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trades union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trades dispute, to attend to or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

"An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trades dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

"An action against a trades union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officers thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trades union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trades union, shall not be entertained by any court.

"Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trades union to be sued in the events provided for by the trades union act, 1871, Section 9, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of trades dispute."

The bill makes picketing lawful and the fear of union funds being wasted in defending actions for damages has been removed by its passage.

A letter has been received at the Mare Island Navy Yard by the Board of Labor from Manchester, England, asking what arrangements can be made by the United States Government to pay the fare and insure permanent work for first-class shipbuilders to the number of twenty-five who desire to come here to work. As the men are aliens they can not work at the yard, and a reply to that effect has been forwarded to them.

A select committee of the House of Commons is now inquiring into the sweating evil, with a view of trying to abolish it.

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UNITY.

Unity, though but a small word, is of vast meaning. Taken in its fullest sense, writes E. T. Myrick in *The Carpenter*, it means more than most any word in the English language. It is the great hub around which all modern business revolves. Every manufacturer is endeavoring to make his business in all lines a unit by centralizing power and money under one great head, and reduce running expenses. Look at any daily paper and you will find information regarding some gigantic corporation, or combination of business interests. If these corporations did not find concentration of money and forces advantageous they would certainly not spend time and money to bring it about. By this concentration they remove competition, which gives them an opportunity to raise prices; they gain financial strength which enables them to enlarge their plants, reduce cost of production, and, "last but not least," to pay higher dividends. From their unity of interests, unity of purpose and action, the manufacturers derive such a power and influence that they can avoid the law with impunity whenever they see fit.

Now, if unity is worth so much to them, that in order to enjoy its benefits unmolested, they will go as far as breaking the law of the land, why should it not be worth just as much for the laboring people who are always law-abiding, who will not tolerate any violations of the law by persons among their own ranks, who sincerely believe in the motto, "Equal rights for all and special privileges to none?"

You may look on all sides and you will see the work of these combinations, yet while they believe in unity for themselves and realize that if one man is worth a million ten such men are much stronger, they do not believe in unity for all. See the wonderful results they accomplish by acting as a unit and profit by what you see.

If the manager of one of these units should happen to be one of the great kings of finance, his power for good or evil is unlimited; but if in his schemes he has to run against a dual unit that can match brains with brains and scheme with scheme and financial forces with unlimited numbers of men of the true brotherhood, backed up by skill, he will be apt to "think before he leaps."

Perfect unity is the only hope for labor unions.

Let us establish perfect harmony among ourselves and let it be our ambition to reach this goal. Ambition we must all be possessed of; it is the great world's motive power; but it must be curbed and directed into the proper channels. And as regards our ambition if controlled by brotherly love and foresight I would say "let her go" for all she is worth. The trusts have learned the lesson and learned it well, and it is high time that organized labor would profit by the experience.

Let us all live as near to the standard of brotherly love as mortal beings can; do unto others as we would have them do unto us and we will be on the right path.

We must place our union on a rock foundation and endeavor to perfect it; we must stand together in all walks of life. Every one of us must look at his trade union as the organization that is taking the greatest interest in his well-being; we must ourselves not only be perfectly convinced of its usefulness and beneficency but we must ever be ready to advance good reasons for being union men when that matter is broached by outsiders. But, by the way, in your arguments never mention first, or put particular stress, on the higher wages received and shorter hours worked by union men; because if you do, the outsider might come to the conclusion that you are merely a "cardman" and not a union man in the true sense of the meaning. Unionism aims at higher ideals than the mere increase of wages or reduction of working hours.

When an outsider tells you that "unity" as represented and aimed at by labor organizations, such as the U. B. or the S. B. T. A. is no good, you should look behind his talk and find the motive. Nine times out of ten he has a regular job and is

afraid that if he does not do his bosses bidding he will lose it. I could point out numbers of men in our own city who are fair examples of this species.

As I have here mentioned the U. B. and the S. B. T. A., I wish to say, that while the efficiency of the U. B. can not be at all questioned, some may say that the latter organization is lacking in that respect. I acknowledge that it is yet in its infancy, but at that it is a pretty husky kid, and if its adherents will only live up to its principles in truth and deed, they can make a strong giant of the kid in a short time.

I am also aware that the employers are opposed to the Alliance, but, brothers, is it for the protection of the bosses' interests it has been organized? Nay, for the protection of your own interests and the interests of your families. Don't say that the S. B. T. A. is eager to call strikes, it would show that you are not acquainted with its laws. By the provisions of its very laws, strikes will either be eliminated entirely or reduced to a minimum, and the most conservative men who will only sanction a strike as a "last resort" are on its board of governors or arbitration.

There may be no connecting link between unity on the side of organized labor and that of organized capital, still, unity of purpose and unity of action is most essential to the development of both.

Labor is banded together in unity in a sense of justice to mankind, for the elevation of the moral and social condition of the laboring people, to help the masses, to improve home life, to render assistance in cases of sickness or death, to help the widows and orphans, to improve the conditions of the working people in general.

The other, capital, is for unity to attain selfish ends; it is heartless, cruel unity. It is unity in the worshipping of God, the almighty dollar, going onward and onward crushing the hearts and lives of our dear ones, deforming their character and wrecking their souls, leaving in its bloody path ruined homes and broken hearts. Toilers, which one of the two will you help to success and ultimate victory? If the combinations should win out, laboring people will be mere slaves, that is what they want them to be. Therefore rise in revolt against their dastardly scheme and dare to be men.

As a unit you will win! Single-handed you will fail!

Don't fuss over a man's color or creed if he is with you in unity and joins ranks to march against the common enemy. Let our motto be, "Love, Justice, Brotherhood," and unity forever! Never waver at the sight of the foe! Act as a unit.

SWEATING IN BELFAST.

"If any one wishes to know what capitalism in an area given up to Tory dominance for years is capable of, go and study Belfast from within." Thus writes a correspondent who has been working there. He says: "One often hears from certain influential quarters that Belfast stands high in commercial prosperity, and that its workers will compare favorably with those in any other center of industry. When inquiries are made one finds that the opposite is the fact. In the textile industry, whilst it is booming, women are only securing 7s. and 8s. a week, men from 14s. to 22s. In the foundries and engineering shops laborers have anything from 10s. to 18s. 6d. per week—most of them 14s., after years of service, and with families to rear." Our correspondent then states that only organized craftsmen are well paid, that sweating is rampant, and that unity of the workers is feared by the capitalists. If Irish industry can only prosper by the sacrifice of men, women and children, then it is time the people got back to primitive processes, and on to the land.—*Reynolds' Newspaper*.

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Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, December 29th
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

Last week of the

ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW

Supplemented by the.

ARLINGTON FOUR

"The Singing and Dancing Messenger Boys."

Prices—Evenings 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00
Matinees (except Sundays and Holidays) 10c, 25c, 50c
Phone WEST 6000.

Central Theatre

Market and Eighth Sts. Phone Market 777
ERNEST E. HOWELL, - - Proprietor and Manager.

HOME OF MELODRAMA

Souvenir Matinee Wednesdays. Regular Matinee, Sundays.

To-night and all the week, the Drama of Mystery.

"The King of Detectives"

See the Great Murder Scene. See the Heroine's Fall from a Balloon and her Timely Rescue by the King of Detectives in his Airship. Captivating Specialties Each Night. Next Attraction, Monday, Dec. 30th, "A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE." Seats now on sale.

Victory Theatre

Sutter Street, West of Fillmore.

Refined Vaudeville. Family Theater.
The only Class A, absolutely fireproof, continuous performance house in the city.

Week Commencing Dec. 30, 1907.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY BILL

Tremendous success of Frisco's Favorite Comedian; Second Week of AL JOLSON, new parodies, "Do You Know Me Girls?" FRED GAMBOL & CO., in original comedy, "The Millionaire Mine Owner." SAM FIELDS, Hebrew Comedian; REGINAL TRAVERS & CO.; TED McKENNA AND HIS TRAINED DOGS; LEM CONFER, Favorite Baritone. Including Five Other Big Acts. Latest Moving Pictures.

Three Performances Daily.

Evenings 7:45 and 9:30 p. m. Matinees 2:30 p. m.

PRICES

Evenings, 10c, 20c, 25c. Matinees, 10c and 20c.
Reserved Seats in Advance. Smoking Permitted.
Whole lower floor reserved, 25c.

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A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

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Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars; Rosenthal Company, New York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Peiper Heidseick, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tiladdo, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.
Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.
Meat.—Jones Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.
Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
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Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Saks & Co., Washington, D. C., New York City and Indianapolis, Ind.
Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
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Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Printing.—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.
Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company; Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.
Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.
Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La. branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; W. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
Fibre Ware.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.
Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
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Leather.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.
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Wall Paper.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.
Wagons.—The Hickman-Ebbert Company, Owensboro, Ky.; Owensboro Wagon Company, Owensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Company, Owensboro, Ky.
Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.
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Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.
Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Railways.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.
Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.
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Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 143 Montgomery Street, corner Bush.—For the half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of three and three-fourths (3 3/4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal from January 1, 1908.

JNO. U. CALKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 101 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter, has declared a dividend for the term ending December 31, 1907, at the rate of three and eight-tenths (3 8/10) per cent. per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal.

EDWIN BONNELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, 42 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter.—For half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the savings department of this bank as follows: On term deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of three and three quarters (3 3/4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1908.

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, N. W. corner California and Montgomery Streets.—For the half year ending December 31st, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of Four and one-tenth (4 1/10) per cent. on term deposits and Three and three-fourth (3 3/4) per cent. on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2nd, 1908.

Depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from January 1st.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California Street.—For the half year ending December 31, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and eight-tenths (3 8/10) per cent. per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1908. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1908.

GEORGE TOURNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, 2631 Mission Street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third. For the half year ending December 31, 1907, interest will be paid on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of three and three-quarters (3 3/4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after January 2, 1908. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal.

DE WITT C. TREAT, Cashier.



A Complete Clearance

IS NOW IN PROGRESS—Every Department is Represented

Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes at HALF PRICE

\$4.00 Jackets and Robes now

\$2.00

\$7.50 Jackets and Robes now

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\$9.00 Jackets and Robes now

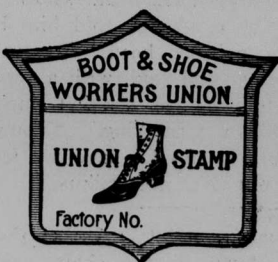
\$4.50

\$12.00 Jackets and Robes now

\$6.00



SAVE PRANGERS' CASH STAMPS



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke' 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 1278 Market, room 316.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Boothblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mallers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursdays.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1675 Market, St. George's Hall.

A Farmer's View.

A young man was sitting in a barber shop looking at a magazine when an old farmer, with little knowledge or appreciation of literary people, stepped behind his chair and looked over his shoulder.

"Who's them?" he inquired, pointing to a group of portraits.

"Well known authors and playwrights," was the reply.

"Humph!" ejaculated the farmer contemptuously.

"Jist writin' fellers eh?" Then he caught sight of George Ade's long, solemn face, and his eyes lighted up.

"That's the one I like," he said with decision, putting his finger on Ade's mournful countenance.

"Oh, yes; nearly every one likes George Ade," agreed the young man. "His humorous writings are—"

"Don't know nothin' bout his writin', but I like his face."

"Why so?" curiously.

"Cause he's the only feller that looks like he 'as sorry for what he'd done."

In a Glasgow car was an aged Irishman, who held a pipe in his mouth. The conductor told him he could not smoke, but he paid no heed. Presently the guard came into the car and said, with a show of irritation: "Didn't I tell you you couldn't smoke in this car?" "Well, Oi'm not smoking." "You've got a pipe in your mouth." "So Oi have me feet in me boots," said Pat, "but Oi'm not walking."

A very bald-headed man went into a barber shop and, plumping himself down in the chair, said: "Hair-cut!" The barber looked at him a moment and replied: "Why, man, you don't need no hair-cut—what you want is a shine."



O'Connor & Cusser

UNION TAILORS AND UP-TO-DATE FURNISHERS
132 Van Ness Ave., near Hayes

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....1,403,755.68
Deposits June 29, 1907.....38,156,931.28
Total Assets.....40,679,204.63

Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

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Jas. G. Maguire ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street



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62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

Free Car Ticket.

For a refund of carfare present this coupon to any of our representatives at

HUNTINGTON PARK

We have the LOCATION.

Our Terms.—Lots \$225.00 up. \$5.00 a month. \$25.00 deposit. No interest. No taxes. Free Improvements. Immediate possession. Free Insurance. Allowance made for sickness or loss of employment.

On Bay Shore Cut Off.
15 minutes. 5c fare.

To reach Huntington Park, take San Mateo car at Fifth and Market Streets, out Mission every 10 minutes. Don't get off until you reach Huntington Place.

For map, views, car tickets and full information write, phone, or call.

TUCKER CO., Owners of Huntington Park

Phone Franklin 2848.
106-108 Countryman Bldg., Van Ness at Ellis

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian),
 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and
 Commercial.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & IV. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacra-
 mento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leaven-
 worth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (108) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (106) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNicoll Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial
 (65) Murdoch Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1186 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.

- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth,
 Oakland.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

Attorney W. H. Walker recently made an excellent speech in favor of equal pay for women in Berkeley. After showing that one one-hundredth of the people can with the aid of machinery do the entire agricultural work of the community, he continues:

"But all this machinery and all this intelligence at the back of it is at present devoted to the interest of the individual who can buy the brain which invents it; in other words, capitalism rules to-day, and individual initiative is subservient to that great power. With all the invention of machinery and labor-saving devices, the workman and the work-woman still work excessive hours, and at an accelerated speed when they work at all. Labor-saving devices do not really save labor, but save capital, as the capitalist is enabled to turn out more work at less expense. In the White Ornamental Iron Works of Oakland, there is a machine used to cut iron bars in two which does the work of four men, using up-to-date machinery not one year old. This machine does the work better, easier and quicker than did four men a few months ago. The cost of the machine was but slightly in excess of the cost of the machines it replaced, and it saves to the proprietor the wages of three workmen, which amounts to more than \$10 a day or \$260 a month or more than \$3,000 per annum. A woman can run this machine as easily as a man. This being the case, why should not woman have entire equality with men, not only equal right to do wholesome work, but to receive adequate and equal remuneration."

It has been contended that were women paid equally with men it would make them too independent. This surely is no evil, while on the other hand it would lessen the number of unemployed men, for in many trades where women are now employed, men would be preferred if women must be paid the same rate of wages. There are sufficient trades suitable for women without their undertaking work which causes physical deterioration.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

Demand union-label goods.

A CIVILIZING FACTOR.

It is now a recognized axiom that all successful effort comes as the result of organization. While reform movements have one or more individuals responsible for their existence, it is to the concentration of purpose added to numbers that wins. The modern trade union has been criticised, justly and unjustly, but its underlying principles are founded on the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number, and the laudable desire to remedy conditions at times intolerable and always capable of improvement.

The labor movement sometimes needs to be saved from its friends. Restriction of membership, high initiation fees, the false idea that men have not an equal right to live and work, with here and there an organization refusing them admittance, and other abuses that might be named, are recognized by the student of the questions of the day as wrong. We might as well be candid. It pays, even though it may not always be popular. But recognizing shortcomings—and what individual or organization is without them?—the effort to pull down the structure of trade unionism instead of helping to remedy its defects, calls for a dispassionate review of the results attained by combination.

The trade union is an important factor in assisting women to improved conditions. "Equal pay for equal work" has long been the slogan of those trades and callings shared between the sexes. The injustice of taking advantage of the weak simply because of the want of strength is apparent to all fair-minded persons.

The trade union is ever vigilant in opposition to child labor. This appalling system of making money at the expense of sapping the life blood of members of the coming generation is a source of regret and wonder—not only to our own citizens, but also to investigators from foreign lands. Lack of education is a menace to any country. Stunting of physique degrades a people. Occasionally the exigency of circumstances impels parents to add to the family income, but the duty of the State is imperative. Laws remedying this condition of affairs are lobbied against by interests not exactly impersonal or patriotic, and their defeat is sometimes encompassed by illegitimate means. The Glass Workers Association of Minnetola, in Southern New Jersey, has taken seventy-five children from the unhealthy work of the glass factories and sent them to school, at the same time paying the small salaries they were accustomed to. In one of the Southern States a typographical union is paying for the education of future citizens of the republic who were a few months ago employed in a mine—shut out from the sunlight, from the pleasures of childhood and from the opportunities that have an upward trend. Of the disinterestedness of those associated with the labor movement in preserving the children of both sexes other instances might be named did space permit. Suffice it to say that the trade unionist stands with those forces that have for their object the elevation and not the degradation of childhood.

The conditions under which labor contracts are entered into and carried out in Holland are amended and supplemented by a law passed on July 13 last. A "laborer" within the meaning of the new act is any person who binds himself to perform work during a certain time in the service of another for wages. Persons employed in the civil service, mercantile marine, and railway service, are excluded from the operation of this law.

Senator Ingalls was always quick in retort, although he was himself a subject of some sharp shafts. Once he was attacked by Senator Eli Saulsbury of Delaware, the second smallest State in the Union. He disposed of the whole matter by saying: "I thank the gentleman from that great State, which has three counties at low tide and two counties at high tide, for his advice."

A Free Suit of Clothes.

Jones—Ha! old fellow, how are you? Just heard that you had gone into the newspaper business.

Smith—Yes; just bought a country paper.

Jones—That so? Why, you can give me an occasional puff then.

Smith—Certainly; what are you busy with now?

Jones—I'm in the clothing business—ready made clothing.

Smith—Ha! Then you can give me an occasional suit of clothes.

Jones—Well, dunno about that. It costs money to manufacture clothing, you know.

Smith—That's true, and it costs nothing to manufacture a newspaper!

Then they parted.—*Winnipeg Voice.*

Macaroni Gas Lighters.

A story is told of a new cook, who was helping her mistress prepare the dinner. All went well until the macaroni was brought out. The cook looked with surprise as she beheld the long white sticks. But when they were carefully placed in water she gave a choking gasp.

"Did you say, missus," she said in an awed voice, "that you were going to eat that?"

"Yes, Jane," was the reply, "that is what I intend to do. But you seem surprised. Have you never seen macaroni cooked before?"

"No ma'am," answered the cook, "I ain't. The last place I was at they used them things to light the gas with."

Only Doing His Duty.

O'Hagan—"Oi have found the man that hit me wid a brick as Oi was passin' the alley, Mr. Murphy."

Mr. Murphy—"And what did you do with him?"

O'Hagan—"Nothin'. 'Twas all a mistake—the man was only doing his duty. He thought Oi was a policeman in plain clothes."—*Smiles.*

Hubby's Tales From Home.

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their Easter in the country. As she got into the train he said: "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?"

"Oh, no," she responded, sweetly. "I shall depend on your letters from home."—*London Tattler.*

Ingenious.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "are you one o' dese people what hates tramps?"

"I am," was the prompt and decisive answer.

"Well, wouldn't you like to show your feelings by temptin' me to overeat myself an' puttin' de curse of dyspepsia on me?"

A servant at a well-known gentleman's house much astonished the family minister, who had called to make inquiries on the occasion of the birth of a child.

"Is it a boy?"

"No, sir."

"Oh! a girl?"

"No, sir."

The inquirer gasped, and the servant continued with dignity:

"Madam has given birth to an heir."—*Ex.*

The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, of New Haven, was asked by the representative of one of the worst of modern newspapers for "a bright, terse interview about hell," for its Sunday edition. Doctor Smyth very kindly complied with the request; his article was as follows: "Hell, in my opinion, is the place where the Sunday edition of your paper should be published and circulated."

'Tis often said that "money talks";

To this I must agree,

For all that ever came my way

Soon said "Good-bye" to me,

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A union concern operating union factories—making union clothes—and we want to say right here, they're the best clothes in the land. We sell direct to the wearer and save you one-third—or in other words the profit every retailer would be compelled to charge you with. We undersell them all—that's the reason we do the biggest business. Did you see our new store at Fourth and Market Streets? It's the talk of the town.

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Uptown Store, Fillmore and Ellis
Downtown Store, No. 730 Market
Oakland Store, 11th and Washington

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